

BOOK 3

PRIMARY PRINTING
1437 H


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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الحمدُ للهِ معزِّ الإسلام بنصره، ومُذلِّ الشركِ بقهره، ومصرِّف الأمور بأمره، ومستدرجِ الكافرين بمكره، الذي قدّر الأيام دولاً بعدله، وجعل العاقبةَ للمتقينَ بفضلِه، والصلاةُ والسلام على من أعلى اللهُ منارَ الإسلام بسيفِه.

أما بعد:

فإنه بفضل الله تعالى، وحسن توفيقه تدخل الدولة الإسلامية اليوم عهداً جديداً، وذلك من خلال وضعها اللبنة الأولى في صرح التعليم الإسلامي القائم على منهج الكتاب، وعلى هدي النبوّة وبفهم السلف الصالح والرعيل الأول لها، وبرؤيةٍ صافية لا شرقيّة ولا غربيّة، ولكن قرآنية نبوية بعيداً عن الأهواء والأباطيل وأضاليل دُعاة الاشتراكية الشرقيّة، أو الرأسمالية الغربيّة، أو سماسرة الأحزاب والمناهج المنحرفة في شتّى أصقاع الأرض، وبعدما تركت هذه الوافدات الكفرية وتلك الانحرافات البدعية أثرها الواضح في أبناء الأمة الإسلامية، نهضت دولة الخلافة -بتوفيق الله تعالى- بأعباء ردّهم إلى جادّة التوحيد الزاكية ورحبة الإسلام الواسعة تحت راية الخلافة الراشدة ودوحتها الوارفة بعدما اجتالتهم الشياطين عنها إلى وهدات الجاهلية وشعابها المهلكة.

وهي اليوم إذ تُقدم على هذه الخطوة من خلال منهجها الجديد والذي لم تدخر وسعاً في اتِّباع خطى السلف الصالح في إعداده، حرصاً منها على أن يأتي موافقاً للكتاب والسنة مستمداً مادته منهما لا يحيد عنهما ولا يعدل بهما، في زمن كثُرَ فيه تحريف المنحرفين، وتزييف المبطلين، وجفاء المعطلين، وغلوا الغالين.

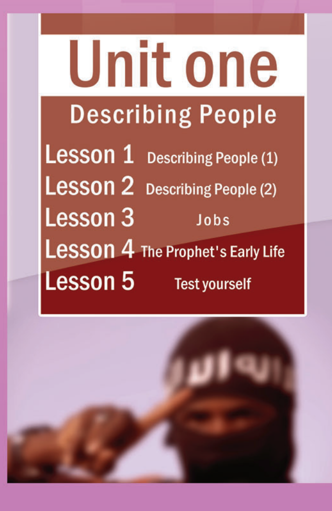
ولقد كانت كتابة هذه المناهج خطوة على الطريق ولبنة من لبنات بناء صرح الخلافة وهذا الذي كُتِب هو جهد المُقِل فإن أصبنا فمن الله وإن اخطأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان والله ورسوله منه بريء ونحن نقبل نصيحة وتسديد كل محِب وكما قال الشاعِر:

وإن تجد عيباً فسُدَّ الخللا   قد جلَّ من لا عيب فيه وعلا

(وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله ربِّ العالمين)

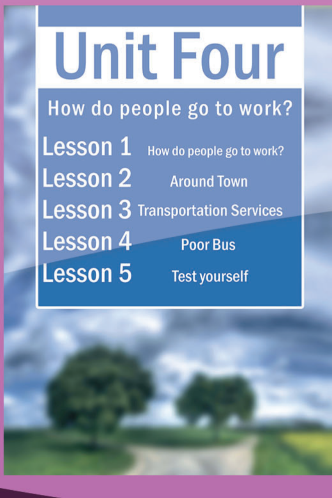
FIRST PRINT 1437
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
BOOK 3

FOR THE ISLAMIC STATE ENGLISH

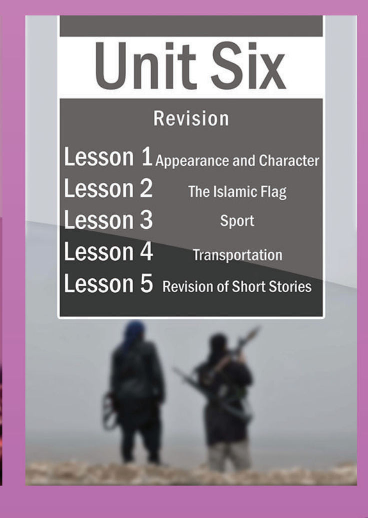


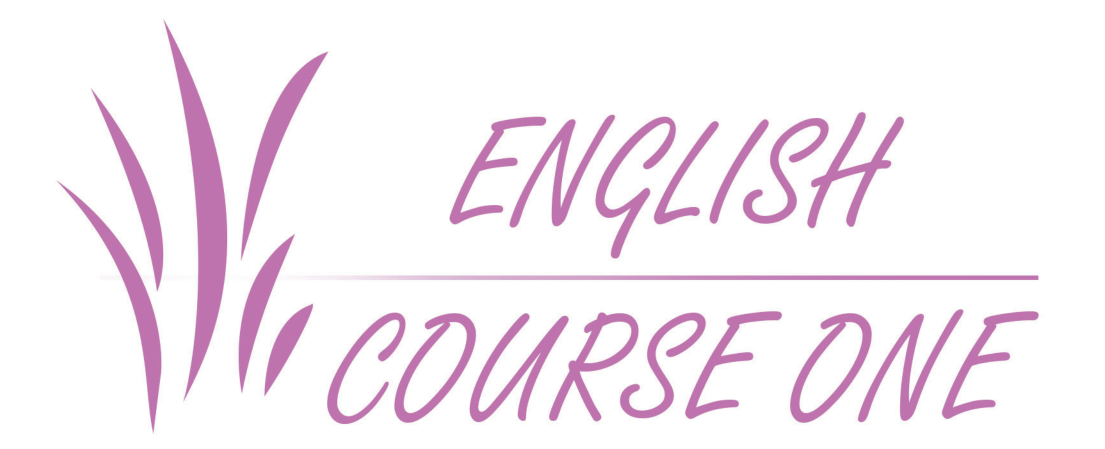












Unit one

Describing People







Describing People

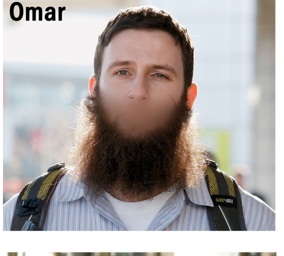
1. Listen and repeat the key words.

Description	Adjectives	
age	young	old
height	tall	short
hair	straight	curly
eyes	big black	small green
face	round	long
look	handsome	good-looking
nose	large	small
weight	thin	slim fat

2. Read the text and underline the adjectives

My brother in Islam, Bilal, is twelve years old. He is an intermediate school student. He is quite tall and rather fat. He has got black eyes with curly long hair. He has got dark skin. Bilal, my best friend, wears glasses. He hasn't got a beard or moustache yet. Bilal is very clever, honest and helpful. I like him very much.

3. Look at the pictures and find the person who (is... / has got...)





Bilal


a. brown hair with big green eyes.

b. tall, slim with black hair.

c. a round face, large ears and black hair.

4. Ask your partner to describe a member of his / her family making use of the underlined words in 2.

Grammar

Presentation: verb to be, subject pronouns (I, you)

Affirmative	I You	am ('m) are ('re)	from the Islamic State.
Negative	I You	am not('m not) are not (aren't)	from India.
Question	Am Are	I You	from Jordan?
Short Answers	Yes, I am. / Yes, you are. No, I'm not. / No ,you aren't		

5. Work in pairs. Then write the dialogue.

Example :

-Are you from Madeenah?

-No. I'm not. I am from Makkah.

a. France / England
b. India / Pakistan
c. Egypt / Yemen
d. Libya /Tunisia

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Assignment : Complete the dialogue.

Make use of (Yemen ×2, Asham , Mosul)

Ali: Assalam Alaykum. I'm Ali.
Omar: Wa Alaykum Assalam. I'm Omar. I 'm from (1) ______________.
Are you from (2) __________?
Ali: No, I'm not from (3) ______________, I'm from (4) __________.

- Underline verb to be in the dialogue above.
- Write similar dialogue as in 5 to introduce yourself to a new friend.





Describing People 2

1. Listen and repeat

Age	middle-aged		
height	medium-height	average height	
hair	wavy	long black	short grey
eyes	big brown	large blue	
face	square	oval	
look	pretty	nice	attractive
weight	average	overweight	

2. Guess who...?

a. has got straight short hair and small green eyes?
b. has got big black eyes and long curved hair?
c. has got a long white face, a big nose and grey hair?

3. Describe yourself or a person you know. Use the adjectives in (1) and the verbs:

(am, is, are / have got / has got).

4. Listen and complete the dialogue with the following words: (I'm/you/from/my)

A: Assalam Alaykum, I'm Huda. What's your name?

B: Wa Alaykum Assalam, ______________ name is Sumaya.
Where are ______________from?

A: I _____________from Britain, and you?

B: I'm ____________ Germany.

5. Look at these examples with your teacher, then listen and repeat.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I'm Huda.	My name is Huda.
Where are you from?	What's your name?

6. Work in pairs: Act out the dialogue.

A: Assalam Alaykum. My name's Ali. What's your name?

B: Wa Alaykum Alssalam. My name is Ahmed. I 'm from Mosul province. Where are you from?

A: I'm from Al-Raqqa province, in Asham.

Now act out the dialogue again with your names and countries.

7. Fill in the blanks with (your, my x2, you)

A: ____________name is Ahmad.
B: What's ___________ name?
A: __________name is Sameer.
B: Where are _____________from.

Grammar have got ('ve got) / has got ('s got)

Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / They've got He / She / It's got	I / You / We / They haven't got He / She / It hasn't got
Interrogative	**Short answers**
Have I / you / we / they got ...? Has he / she / it got...?	Yes, I / you / we / they have No, I / you / we / they haven't. Yes, he / she / it has. No, he / she / it hasn't.

We use **have got /has got** to express possession.
I've got dark hair. My son has got long black hair.
Has Ali got brown eyes? Yes, he has.
Has he got long hair? No, he hasn't.

Assignment

a. Read the following text and underline the adjectives.

I'm Mahmoud. My brother's name is Usama. He is twelve years old. He has got long straight fair hair and green eyes. He is quite short and has got a round face and a small nose. He is friendly and helpful.

- **Write a short paragraph to describe a member of your family. Make use of the example in a.**



Lesson 3

Unit One



Jobs

1. Listen and repeat the keywords :

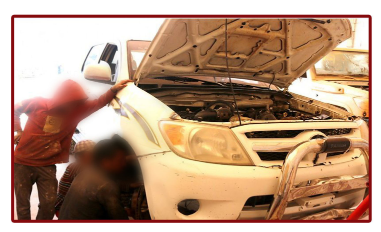
Keywords

mechanic baker butcher carpenter pilot architect journalist mujahedeen dentist farmer

2. Look at the pictures and guess the jobs :





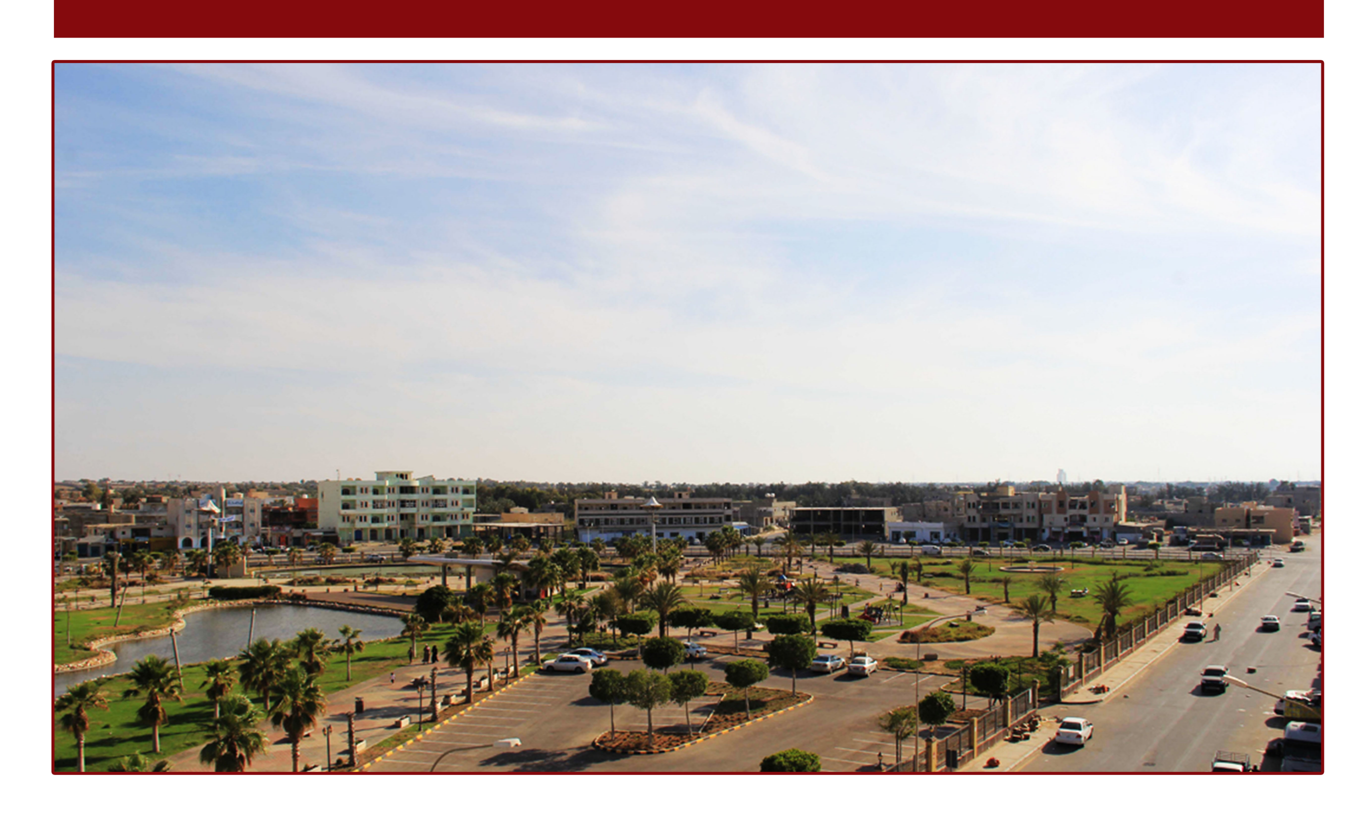



3. Write the jobs of the following people making use of the key words :

a. The person who works in a bakery is called______________________.
b. The person who repairs cars is called_____________________.
c. The person who works on a farm is called_____________________.
d. The person who treats people's teeth is called_________________.
e. The person who fights enemies is called___________________.
f. The person who accompanies the fighters in the battle is called___________________.

4. Listen and repeat.

Countries	Syria	Egypt	Iraq	Libya	France	Australia	Pakistan	Britain	Tunis
Nationalities	Syrian	Egyptian	Iraqi	Libyan	French	Australian	Pakistani	British	Tunisian



5. Now underline (verb to be) in this paragraph.

My name is Ali. I'm from the Islamic State. Now, I'm in France studying medicine. I live with many French students. My aim is to explain what Islam is. My close friend is Othman. He is from Syria. He studies medicine, too. His favourite hobby is looking for IS CDs.

Grammar Verb to be / Subject pronouns (he /she/it)

Affirmative	He She It	is ('s)	Great!
Negative	He She It	is not (isn't)	Iraqi.
Questions	Is	he/she/it	From Britain?
Short Answers	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.		

6. Use the words to write sentences :

Example

Omar / Jordan (x) / Syria (√)

Omar isn't Jordanian. He's Syrian.

A. Ali / India(x) / Iraq (√)

....

B. Fatima/Canada(x)/ Lebanon (√)

....

C. Zainab /Egypt(X)/ Australia (√).

....

Assignment

- Write the nationality of people you know, or the people you see in the Islamic State. Make use of the table below.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
He's a Mujahid. She's a doctor. It's great.	His name is Abu Mustafa. Her name is Noor. Its name is Mosul.

Read Yusuf's ID (identity card), and then complete the questions below. Use the words from the box.

Yusuf's Identity Card

SURNAME	Mark
FIRST NAME	Yusuf
COUNTRY	Emigrant from France
JOB	Fighter (Mujahid)
ADDRESS	Nenawa, Mosul
AGE	25
MARRIED	Yes, no children
APPEARANCE	long black hair, Small black eyes Tall and strong built
CHARACTER	active, friendly, helpful

his , where , job , married , old

a.What's ______________ first name?
b. _____________ is he from?
c.What is his _____________? (Fighter).
d. How ______________is he? (25)
e.Is he ________________?

Write a short paragraph about Yusuf's Identity card (ID).
Start like this :

His surname is Mark. His first name is Yusuf. He's an emigrant from France..





The Prophet's Early Life Peace be upon him

Reading Comprehension

1. Check the meaning of the words in the box.

adopt guardianship trading caravans reputation
honesty wisdom youth widow wealthy trade

2. Listen and repeat the keywords.

3. Guess answers to the questions below :

a. What should we say whenever we say the Prophet Muhammad?
b. Our Prophet (Peace be upon him) is the last messenger of Allah.(True/False)
c. Where was he born?
d. What did he do when he was young?
e. What was he famous for in Makkah?

4. Read the text and check your answers.

The Prophet's Early Life

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in Makkah about the year 570 AD. His father Abdulla had died before his birth, and his mother Amina died when he was six. He was then adopted by his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib; and when he died two years later, Muhammad came under the guardianship of his uncle, Abu Talib. As a youth he travelled with the trading caravans from Makkah to Asham and southern Arabia. At 25, he was asked by Khadija, a wealthy widow, to go with one of her caravans to Asham. He succeeded in that trade very well. Later, Muhammad and Khadija got married. In his early life, he acquired a good reputation for honesty and wisdom in Makkah.

5. Fill in the blanks with words from the reading text.

a. Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in ___________ about the year__________.

b. His father had died before his ___________.

c. __________mother's name is Amina.

d. He travelled with the trading caravans from _________to ____________ and ___________.

e. Muhammad and ______________got married.

f. Our Prophet (peace be upon him) acquired a good reputation for _________ and ____________.

Assignment

The prothet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in makkah...





Test yourself

Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the box :



a. Ameen is not tall. He is___________
b. He is too old. He has got __________ hair.
c. He is fat. He is not ______________
d. Haithem has straight hair not ___________

4. Complete the following dialogue using the words in brackets (arriving, meet, can, tall, grey, heavy, overweight).

A: Assalam Alaykum
B: Wa Alaykum Assalam
A: Could you please................. Ali at the airport? He's ....at four o'clock.
B: Sure, but how .... I recognize him?
A: Well, he is about 50. He's quite .... with short .... hair and glasses.
B: Is he thin or .... built?
A: He's rather ......I think.

5. Look at the table. Complete the sentences about Waleed and Hamid with short forms.

	Malik	Bilal
a brother	√	X
a sister	X	√
a friend	√	√
black long hair	X	√
big green eyes	√	X

Example : Bilal hasn't got a brother, but he's got a sister.

a. Malik .... a brother, but he .... a sister.

b. Bilal .... a friend and Hamid .... a friend, too.

c. Malik .... black long hair, but he .... big green eyes.

d. Bilal .... big green eyes, but he .... black long hair.

6. Fill in the blanks with the suitable jobs in the box.

architect	nurse	worker	pilot









a. He is a ________________. He works in a factory.

b. She is a ________________. She looks after patients.

c. He is a ________________ .He flies an airplane.

d. He is an ________________. He designs beautiful tall buildings.

7. Fill in the blanks with subject pronouns and possessive adjectives.

Subject pronouns: I ____ he we ____ it you

Possessive adjectives your her their ____ ____

Assignment

Look at the ID of AbdulHadi. Complete the sentences below.

SURNAME	Al-husseiny
FIRST NAME	Abdulhadi
COUNTRY	Emigrant from Kazakhistan
JOB	Fighter
ADDRESS	Nenawa, Mosul
AGE	25
MARRIED	Yes, no children
APPEARANCE	long black hair, Small black eyes Tall and strong built
CHARACTER	active, friendly, helpful

a. What's ______________ first name? (AbdulHadi)
b. _____________ is he from? (Kazakhistan)
c. What does he _____________ ? (fighter)
d. How ______________ is he? (25)
e. Is he ________________ ? (yes)

Vocabulary

architect (n.)	مهندس معماري
attractive (adj.)	جذاب
average (adj.)	معدل
curly (adj.)	مجعد
foreigner (n.)	أجنبي
messenger (n.)	رسول
moustache (n.)	شارب
nationality (n.)	قومية
oval (adj.)	بيضوي
patient (n.)	مريض
peace (n.)	سلام
slim (adj.)	نحيل
straight (adj.)	مستقيم

Unit two

Islamic Flag





Our Islamic Flag

1. Listen to the key words, and then check their meaning.

flag	falcon	sharp-eyed	slogan	seal
hunt	embrace	signed	declare	messenger

2. Look at the flag of the Islamic State and then think of the answers to the following questions.



a. The other name of the flag is ''Al-Uqaab". Is it true?
b. Who gave it that name?
c. Why was it called so?

Our Islamic Flag

The flag of our Islamic State has two colours; black and white. The black colour covers most of the flag. It consists of seven words written in white. It refers to At-tawhid slogan. It declares that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Messenger. Moreover, the flag was sealed by the Prophet himself.

The other name of the flag is ''Al-Uqaab'' which means the falcon. It is a name given by the Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) for more than one reason. Firstly, the falcon is a strong bird. Secondly, it is sharp-eyed and can fly higher than other birds. Finally, it never eats other animals' hunts.

3. Write T if the statement is true, if not write F.

a. Atawheed slogan has more than one colour. ( ).
b. The flag symbolizes a very strong bird. ( )
c. The Islamic flag is sealed by the prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him). ( )
d. The flag consists of six white words. ( )

4. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

colours	hunts	consists of	slogan	sharp-eyed

a. A-Tawheed is every Muslim's______________.
b. The falcon is a_____________ bird.
c. The flag of our Islamic State has two ___________; black and white.
d. The falcon never eats other animals'______________.
e. The flag_____________ the seven white words of Atawheed slogan.

Assignment:

The Islamic State's flag has only two colours; black and white...

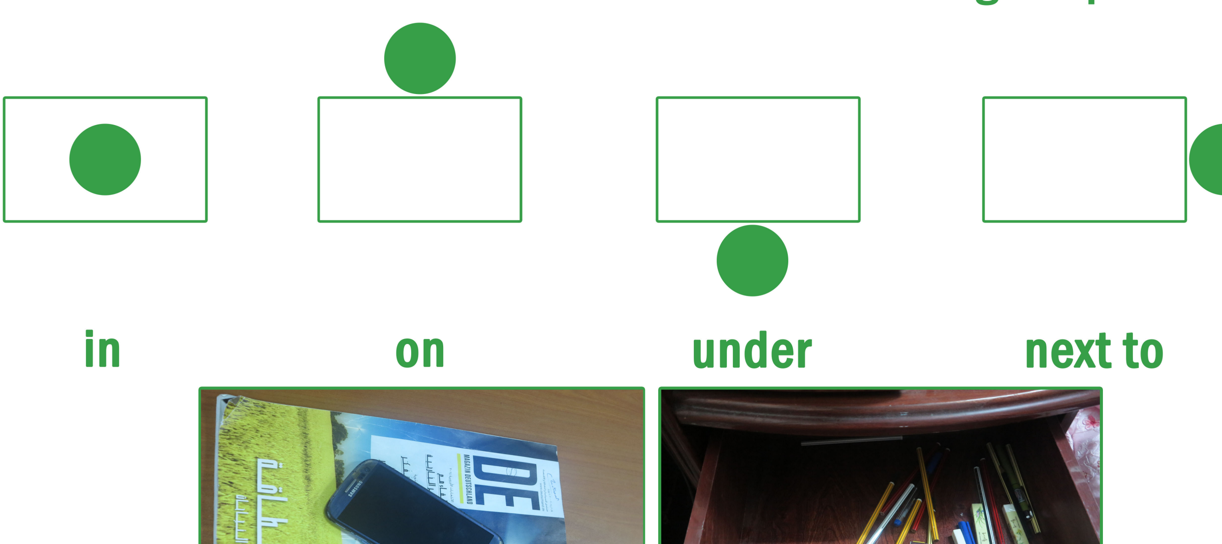
Lesson 2

Unit Two



Ahmad's bedroom

1. Look! Where is the ball in each of the following shapes?







2.Look at Ahmed's bedroom. Fill in a preposition from 1.

Example : Ahmed's mobile phone is on the magazine.

a. The magazine is....................the phone.
b. His glasses are....................the table .
c. His pens and pencils are....................the drawer.
d. His bag is....................the floor....................the chair.
e. The jacket is....................the chair.

3. Ask and answer questions about Ahmed's things. Make use of the examples below.

Q: Where's Ahmed's bag ?

A: It's on the floor .

Q: Where are his pens and pencils?

A: They're in the drawer.

Ask about his...

Computer , bag , clothes , shoes , lamp

Grammar

4. Read the text and then underline the definite "the" and indefinite articles, "a, an".

I am Ali. My father, Humam, is an architect. His favouirte hobby is designing tall buildings. My mother Fatima is a maths teacher. She is one of the best teachers at her school. My sister Khawla is a student. Her favourite hobby is looking for IS CDs.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

5. Look at the examples

Articles	
a / an	The
He is **an** old man. Have you got **a** gun? He gave me **an** Islamic CD.	**The** house over there is ours. **The** Nile is in Africa. **The** UAE is in the Arabian Gulf.
An apple **a** day keeps **the** doctor away.	

6.When do we use (a/an) and (the)?

- We use "a/an" when the listener doesn't know which thing we mean.
  We use "the" when it is clear which thing we mean.
• Salah sat down on a chair. (We don't know which chair)
• Did Malik get the job he applied? (a particular job)
- We use a/an before singular nouns. (a book / an apple)
- We use "a" before a noun starts with consonant sound. (He is a teacher)
- We use "an" before a noun starts with a vowel sound.(He is an engineer)
- We use "the" to specify the person or thing we are talking about.
  (This is the man I saw yesterday.
- We use "the" When there is only one of something:
• What is the longest river in the world?

7.Underline the definite and indefinite articles in the text in 4.

8.Complete the sentences with (a / an / the)

_____ boy and _____ girl walked into _____ ice cream shop. _____ boy is called Ahmad and _____ girl is called Asma. _____ ice cream shop is called _____ Sarayah Ice Cream shop.

Assignment

Look at the example.

-Usama is Egyptian. He's from Cairo, Egypt.

Now do similar sentences for the other names.

Name	Nationality	Capital	Country
~~Usama~~	~~Egyptian~~	~~Cairo~~	~~Egypt~~
She	Jordanian	Amman	Jordan
Khalid	French	Paris	France
She	British	London	Britain
Hassan	Indian	New Delhi	India





Pillars of Islam

1. Listen to the key words and then check their meaning.

fasting , alshahada , al-zakat , al-hajj , praying , pillars of Islam

2. Look at these pictures and answer the question.

What does picture 1 refer to?



3. Complete the sentences below. Make use of the words in 1.

Example : The person in picture one is saying alshahada.

a. The person in picture two is______________.
b. The person in picture three is______________.
c. The person in picture four is______________.
d. The person in picture five is_______________.

4. Complete the missing words. make use of the words in 3.

a. ____________ is saying that there is no god but Allah.
b. ____________ is standing in Arafat on Arafa Day.
c. ____________ is giving a portion of your wealth to the poor.
d. ____________ is performing prayers five times a day.
e. ____________ is stopping eating and drinking from early dawn to sunset.

5. Write a paragraph about the five pillars of Islam. Make use of the prompts. Start like this :

There are _________________________ in Islam. The first one is _____________, the second one is __________, the third one __________

Assignment : Complete the text with the words below.

praying	zakat	fasting	shahada	hajj

The pillars of Islam are five; the first one is ___________ which means declaring the word, that there is no god but Allah and Mohammad his Messenger. The second one is ________ five times a day and night, whereas the third is _________ which means to eat and drink nothing from dawn to sunset. The fourth on is ___________ which means to offer money to poor Muslims taken from rich ones. The last pillar is __________ which means to visit Makkah, Mina, Muzdalfa and Arafat.

Lesson 4

Unit Two



Ramadan

1. Answer the questions.

- What do we usually do in Ramadan?
- Is Ramadan one of the Islamic pillars?

2. Read the text and then underline the positive form of present simple tense and circle the negative forms.

Ramadan, the fasting month, the ninth month of the Muslim's year and the fourth pillar of Islam, is a month when every Muslim except some cases, eats and drinks nothing from early dawn up to sunset for a month. Ramadan is the holiest time of Muslims' life. It makes Muslims more helpful, more patient, and more generous to each other.

In Ramadan, Muslims usually pay great attention to the poor, and look for someone who is in need for help. Some of them prepare food in masjids to break the Muslims' fasting at Maghrib. Some of them don't eat at masjids, they prefer to eat at home.

Muslims often don't drive to masjid, they usually walk early instead. A lot of them take care to pray in the first rows in masjid.

Muslims often meet their friends after doing Al-Isha'a and traweeh prayers. In the late eveings, a lot of Musilms recite some verses from the Glorious Quran.

3. Check your ansers in 1.

4. Read the text again and choose a title (a-d) for each paragraph.

a. Reciting the Glorious Quran
b. Poor in Ramadan
c. Praying in the first row
d. The month of fasting

5. Write T if the statement is true and F if not.

a. Ramadan is the first Islamic month. (   )
b. All Muslims usually pray in the first row. (   )
c. Muslims in Ramadan help each other. (   )
d. Muslims pray traweeh in all months of the year. (   )

Grammar present simple / adverbs of frequency

6. Look and study

Affirmative

I We You They	(always) work	hard.	I (always) work hard. We (always) work hard. You (always) work hard. They (always) work hard.
He She	(usually) works		He (always) works hard. She (always) works hard.
It	doesn't work.		It (always) works.

I always work hard.

Negative

I We You They	don't work	hard.	I don't work hard. We don't work hard. You don't work hard. They don't work hard.
He She It	doesn't work		He doesn't work hard. She doesn't work hard. It doesn't work.

Note : We often use adverbs of frequency; never, rarely, not often, sometimes often, usually, always, with the present simple.

Adverbs of frequency **(always usually sometimes often never)** usually come **before** the main verb, but **after** verb to be. They tell us how often something happens.

Example:

They **always** enjoy walking to work.

The weather is **never** cold in summer.

7. Put the adverb of frequency in its correct place.

a. She encourages her children to recite the Glorious Quran.(always)

b. My aunt misses her five prayers.(never)

c. My uncle takes his blind neighbour to a nearby masjid. (sometimes)

Assignment : Put the adverb of frequency in its correct place.

Example: He goes out with his friend. (always)

He always goes out with his friend.

a. They are bored. (rarely)

b. We do our homework at night. (usually)

c. We have lunch after praying Aldher. (not often)

d. She is sad. (rarely)

e. They go to the exam late. (never)

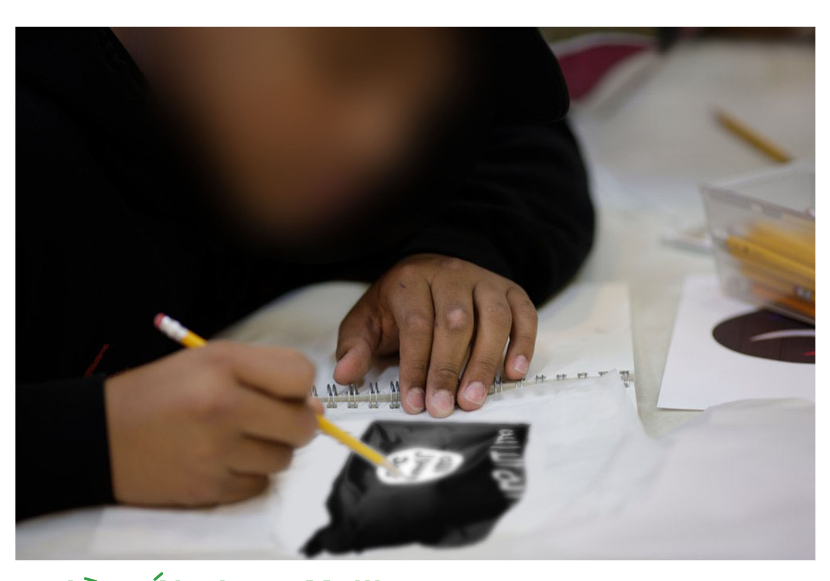




Test yourself

1. Complete the following dialogue using words from the box.

flag	sharp-eyed	doing	falcon	called



Hassan: As-salàmu Álaykum, Malik.
Malik: Wá alaykum As-salam, Hassan.
Hassan: What are you__________?
Malik: I'm drawing the__________of the Islamic State.
Hassan: Do you know what it is__________?
Malik: Yes. It's called the__________.
Hassan: Oh. I like falcons. It is a strong bird and feeds on its hunt only.
Malik: Yes. And it flies very high and it is ____________ as well.

2. Look at the picture. Which of the following statements is true and which are false ?



a. The bag is on the table.
b. The mobile phone is under the chair.
c. The rifle is under the table.
d. The pen is on the bag.
e. The calculator is near the glasses.

3. Match the two halves.

a. Al-Hajj	1. is giving a portion of one's wealth to the poor.
b. Fasting	2. are five.
c. Zakat	3. is performing prayers five times a day
d. The pillars of Islam	4. is to say there is no god but Allah.
e. Praying	5. is visiting Makkah if it is possible.
f. Ashahada	6. is learing eating and drinking from early dawn to sunset.

4. Put the adverb in brackets in the correct position.

a. I get up late on Saturday. (never)
b. I see friends on Wednesday. (often)
c. They do the shopping on Sunday morning. (always)
d. He goes for a walk on Friday. (sometimes)
e. She goes to bed early on Friday night. (usually)
f. He is busy. (always)

5. Put in (a/or/an/or nothing) where necessary.

a. What's wrong with you? Have you got __________ headache?
b. A cat is _______ animal.
c. Do you often watch _______ latest IS CDs?
d. Hamiza saw ________ old man. He had ______ packet of bullets. ______ old man smiled and gave _____ packet of bullets to him.

Assignment : Read about Ahmed's job. Complete the text with the given verbs.

goes	has	reads	enjoys	starts	ends	wears

Ahmed works in a bank. He usually .... to work at 8:00 am and he often .... work at 5:30.pm. He .... his job. He always .... a black shirt and three quarter length trowsers. He .... lunch at 1:00 pm. He sometimes .... to park and rarely .... a newspaper.

Mini Dictionary

dawn (n.)	الفجر
falcon (n.)	عقاب
feed (v.)	يطعم
flag (n.)	راية / علم
person (n.)	شخص
generous (n.)	كريم
newspaper (n.)	صحيفة
perform (v.)	ينجز
pillars (n.)	اركان
possible (adj.)	ممكن
quitting (adj.)	امتناع
slogan (n.)	شعار
sunset (n.)	الغروب

Unit Three

Sports

Lesson 1

Unit Three

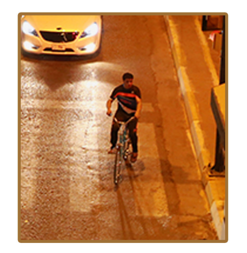


Sports (1)

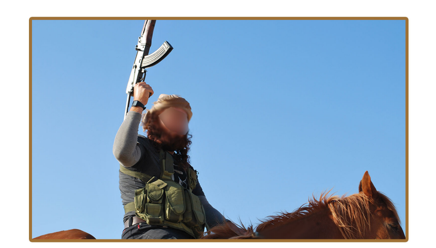
1. Listen and repeat, and then check the meaning.

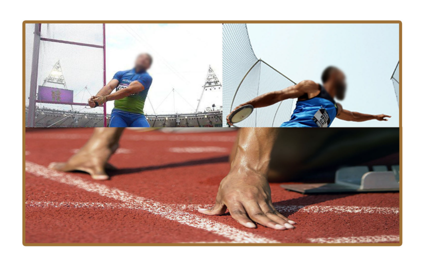
volleyball cycling fencing shooting
table tennis horse-riding football track and field

2. Match the key words with the pictures.

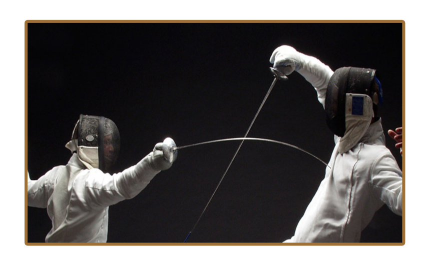
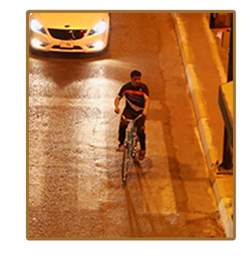





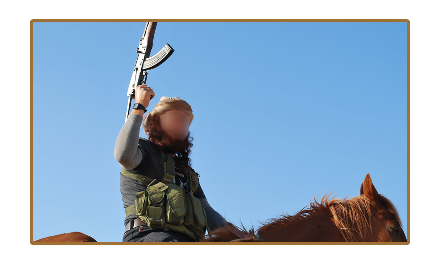



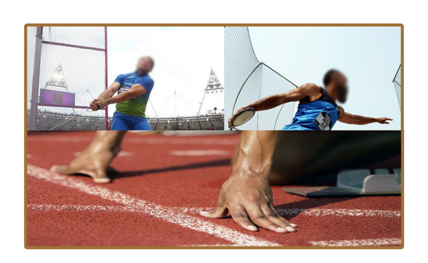


3. Put the key words under these two headings.





Individual sports

Team sports

Example: Horse-riding is an individual sport.

Football is a team sport.

4. Ask and answer questions about sports.

Example: a. What sports do you like?
b. I like cycling. What about you?
a. I like horse-riding.

Now work in pairs and make conversations using the key words in 1.

5. Look at the example below.

A: What sport does Ali like?
B: He likes shooting, but he doesn't like tennis.

Sports	Ali	Bakr
shooting	√	√
tennis	X	X
horse riding	√	X
track and field	X	√
tennis	√	√
volleyball	X	√
basketball	X	X

Now look at the table above and do similar dialogue as the example.

Assignment :

Look at the table on the next page. which sports does each person like and dislike?

c. What sport does Ali like?
d. He likes shooting, but he doesn't like tennis.

Assignment :

Look at the table about Omar and Said, and write what does each of them likes or doesn't like?

Sports	Omar	Said
track and field	√	X
volley ball	X	X
football	√	√
hockey	√	X
table tennis	X	√
surfing	√	X

Example: Omar likes track and field, but Said doesn't like it.

Now do the other kinds of sport.

Lesson 2

Unit Three



Sports (2)

1. Listen to the key words and check their meanings.

athletics basketball diving gymnastics skiing
swimming weightlifting shooting jogging.

2. Match these words with the pictures.

a. diving

b. skiing

c. swimming

d. shooting

e. jogging









3. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about favourite sports. Use the key words in 1. Example :

A: What's your favourite sport?
B: My favorite sport is shooting.



4. Look at the rule and the examples.

Rule

- We use **can** to say that something is possible or that somebody has the ability to do something.
- We use **can** + infinitive (base form of verb) (can do/can see etc.)

- The positive form is (can + infinitive)

Examples :

a. We can see the river from our bedroom window.
b. Can you speak any foreign languages?

-The negative form is (can't = cannot + infinitive)

Example:

c. I'm afraid I can't come to the wedding party on Monday.

Tick (√) the things you can do and cross out (X) the things you can’t do.

Sport	√	X
run fast		
lift 10 kilos		
swim 100 meters		
ride a horse		
shoot well		

Now write sentences as the example:

I can run fast, but I can't ride a horse.

Assignment

- Write a conversation. Use the words in 5.

  Example:

Can you shoot well? Yes, I can / No, I can't

- List five things you can do and five things you can't

  Then write sentences.

Example : I can swim. I can't ski.



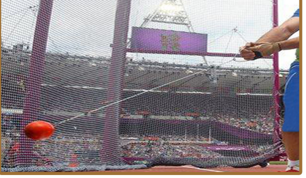


Athletics (1)









1. Match the words in the box below with the pictures.
2. Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

Athletics : long jump, high jump, running marathon, hammer throwing, archery, discus throwing

- What sport does athletics include?
- Where does usually athletics take place?

3. Read the texts below and make questions, using these prompts.

Where / come from?
Where / live?
How old?
What / like doing?

My name is Ibraheem. I am Algerian. I live in a village near a large city called Al-Husan. I usually drive to work. I am 24 years old. I like doing judo, and reading about Islamic issues.

My name is Abou Yaqoob. I am Egyptian. I live in the centre of Tripoli , the capital. I usually go to work by bus. I am 25 years old . I like jogging and I like reading Islamic books.

4. Work in pairs. One of you Ibraheem and the other is Abu Yaqoop. Ask your partner the questions in 2. Then your partner asks you.

Assignment :

In no more than 40 words, write a similar text as in 3 and 4 about yourself.

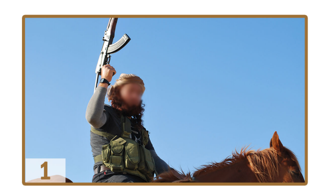
Lesson 4

Unit Three



Athletics (2)

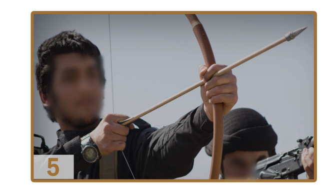
Reading comprehension

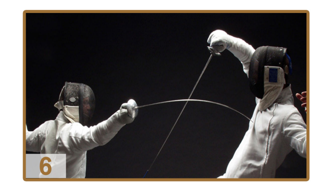












1. Match the pictures with the words in the box.

swimming   judo   archery   hores riding   fencing

2. Listen to the key words and check the meaning.

practise   encourage   symbol   spread   prepare   health   defend

3. What do we call the sport in picture No.1? It is called horse-riding. Now ask and answer about other sports in 1. Work in pairs.

- Which sports in 1 can you practise?
- Which sports in 1 would you like to learn?

4. Read the text.

There are many sports which are widely practised all over the world. However, our favourite sports are horse riding, swimming, fencing and shooting. Horse riding was a symbol of power which helped fighters in the early periods of Islam spread into the east and west. Moreover, Suraht Al-Anfal in the Glorious Quran orders Muslims to prepare horses and whatever forces they have to face and frighten the enemy.

It is a good idea to encourage Muslims to practise several sports, like swimming, judo, shooting, jogging etc. So, every Muslim should practise such sports to be strong enough to defeat our enemies.

5. Answer these questions :

a. What are the favourite sports does the writer mentions?
b. What sport is a symbol of power?
c. Which Surah encourages Muslims to face their enemies?
d. Does Islam encourage horse riding?

Assignment : Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

Surah	practise	horse	riding	symbol	encourage

a. Horses are the _____________of power in Islam.

b. A ____________in the Glorious Quran orders Muslims to prepare horses to face their enemies.

c. It is good to __________________swimming, fencing and horse riding since childhood

d. ______________ your brother to go to the swimming pool repeatedly.

Lesson 5
Unit Three



Test yourself

1. Complete the dialogue. Use the words below.

really	week	swim	gym	do	there

A: Do you go to a ______________, Ali?

B: Yes, I________________. I go three times a month.

A: _______! What do you do_________________?

B: I do gymnastics and I___________________ there.

2. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.



a. They _________ horses in the park on Sundays.

b. We ______________ judo at school three times at school.

c. Muslims usually ___________to masjid to pray.

d. My friends ____________in the swimming pool on Saturdays.

3. Match these sports to the pictures.

archery

weightlifting

long jump

shooting

judo



4. What can Ali do and what can't he do?

Use the prompts between the brackets.

Example : Ali can ride a horse, but he can't throw a javelin.

- **Can**
  (ride a horse, shoot well, run fast, swim 100 metres, throw discus)
- **Can't**
  (do long jump, do gymnastics, throw hammer, throw javelin).

Now work in pairs.

Assignment :

1-Read the text, and then answer the questions below.

Athletics is the general name for particular competitive sports, including running, jumping and throwing. Athletics takes place in an oval shaped track of eight lanes that encloses a large field . It is divided into two events : track events and throwing events. Track events include hurdles, walking and running while throwing events include javelin, discus and hammer throwing . Running events are in three distances ; short distance from 100m to 400 m, middle distance from 800m to 1500m and long distance from 1000m to 10,000m Jumping events are pole vaulting , high jumping and long jumping , while throwing events are javelin, discus and hammer throwing.

a-What is Athletics?
b-How many lanes are there in a track?

2-Write T if the statement is true and F if not.

a. Track events include hurdle, walking and running. (   )
b. Running events are in two distances. (   )
c. Throwing events include javelin and discus throwing only. (   )
d. High jumping is one of running events. (   )

Mini Dictionary

athletics (n.)	العاب القوى
archery (n.)	الرماية
cycling (n.)	ركوب الدرجات
diving (n.)	الغوص
defend (v.)	يدافع
encourage (v.)	يشجع
enemy (n.)	عدو
fencing (n.)	المبارزة
fight (n.)	قتال
favourite (adv.)	المفضل
gymnastics (n.)	الجمباز
horse riding (n.)	ركوب الخيل
high jump (adj.)	قفز عالي
prepare (v.)	يعد
run (v.)	يركض
ride (v.)	يركب
track and field (n.)	العاب الساحة والميدان
volleyball (n.)	كرة طائرة
weight lifting (n.)	رفع الاثقال

Unit Four

How do people go to work?





How do people get to work?

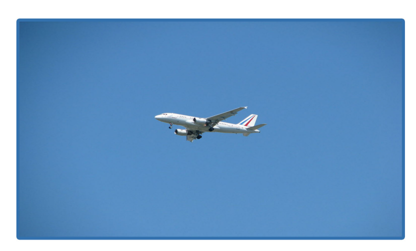
1. Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

train	plane	bicycle	ferry	car	bus

2. Work in pairs. Look at the words in the box. Which vehicles can you see in the pictures?






Example: I can see a train.

3. Match the names of vehicles in 1 with the following places.

station	airport	lane	garage	bus stop	port

Example : train ➡ station

4. Match the verbs with the means of vehicles.

drive	ride	take	fly

Example: drive a car / drive a taxi.

5. Match the adjectives with their opposites. Which one has no opposite in the box?

cheap	expensive	far	fast	near	slow	crowded

Example: cheap ≠ expensive

6. How do you get to work or school ?
Make use of the words in the box.

on foot	by car	by bicycle	by plane
by coach	by taxi	by helicopter	by boat

7. Make conversation to get to these places (airport, bank, town centre, stadium, Family Mall).

Example:
A : How do you go to masjid?
B : On foot. What about you?
A : I go to masjid by car.

8. Complete the sentences from 7

a. I go to school on foot .
b. I go to the city centre.......................
c. We go to the market........................
d. We go on school trips......................
e. We go on holiday............................

Assignment :

- Write true sentences about the chart. Make use of informations on the left a-f-

How do people get to work ?

~~a. take the bus~~
~~b. take the train~~
c. take a taxi
d. ride a bicycle
e. drive a car
f. walk

Work	school?
~~a. 13~~	~~1~~
b. 7	
c. 3	1
d. 1	20
e. 32	18
f. 14	50

Example: Thirteen people take the bus to work.

One person takes the bus to school.

Tick the one odd out.

a. train	bus stop	station	airport
b. ride	bike	drive	fly
c. car	bicycle	subway	ferry
d. subway	ferry	train	airplane

Lesson 2

Unit Four



Around Town

1. Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

masjid	post office	hotel	park	restaurant
café	bus stop	supermarket	station	car park

2. Match the key words with the pictures.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

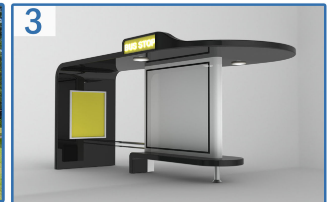
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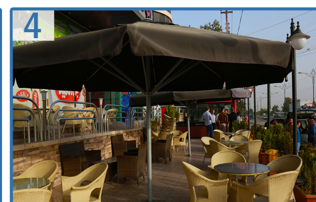
3. Look at the Pictures.

Say what does each picture refer to?

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

Example:

A: Picture number one refers to an emergency room.
B: Yes, and picture number two refers to a____________.

Now do the other pictures.

4. Look at the pictures in 3, circle the correct answer.

a. The bus stop is near the bank / station.
b. The car park is on the right / on the left of the station.
c. The super market is on the left / on the right of the post office.
d. The bankis in Old Street / New Street.
e. The bank / masjid is near the park.
f.The hotel is near the restaurant / masjid.
g. The bus stop is / isn't in the square.

5. Work in pairs. You are in the bus stop in 3. Ask and answer questions as in the example.

A: Excuse me, where's the post office ?
B: It's over there, next to the restaurant.

Now ask and answer about the other places.

Assignment :

- Write sentences. Make use of prompts below, look at the example.

Example: masjid – Old Street.   The masjid is in Old Street.

a. café – square
b. post office – super market
c. park – city centre
d. masjid –café
e. post office –station road
f. hotel –park

• Where can you do the following:

Example:

To pray → I can pray in masjid

Now do the others. Make use of the prompts:

- eat out
- get some petrol
- enjoy your self
- send mail
- wait for buses
- take some tea or coffee

Places

post office	restaurant	bus stop	petrol station	café	park





Transportation Services

1. Look at the types of transport in the box and complete the table.

airplane hot air balloon bicycle boat bus car coach ferry yacht helicopter lorry motorbike ship train subway train

Travel by land	bicycle
Travel by sea	
Travel by air	

2. Work in pairs.

a. How often do you use a public transport?

☐ everyday ☐ quite often ☐ not very often

b. Which one do you like to use ?

Example:

A: How often do you use a public transport?

B: Quite often.

A: Which one do you like to use?

B: I like to use bus.

Now make similar dialogue.

3. What do we call ? Match the right column (a-f) with the left column (5-1).

1) Someone who rides a bicycle	c. lorry driver.
2) Someone who flies an airplane.	e. pedestrian
3) Someone who drives a car.	a. cyclist
4) Someone who drives a lorry.	d. motorist
5) Someone who travels on foot.	b. pilot

4. Read these comments about transportation services. Match them to the correct pictures (A-C).

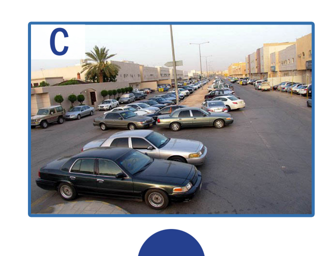
A. ''The buses are old and slow, and they cause too much pollution. In cities with less pollution, people are healthier''.

B. ''There are too many cars. All the cars, taxis, and buses are a danger to bicyclists. There is too much traffic ''.

C. ''The biggest problem is parking. There isn't enough parking ''.







Assignment :

- **Rewrite the dialogue in correct order.**

A: Excuse me. How far is it from here to down town?
B: Welcome.
A: And what's the best way to get there?
B: Thanks.
A: It's about 8 kilometers.
B: About 20 minutes.
A: How long does it take?
B: Well. Take a bus.

- Write a similar conversation as in 4 ask about; airport, post office, university.
- Write three sentences describing these means of transportation in your town (buses, taxis, trains).

Example : Buses are very old and slow. They are always crowded with people. They cause pollution, but they are very cheap.

Lesson 4

Unit Four



Poor Bus

1. What can you say about these pictures of means of transportation?













Reading

1. Read the passage carefully and underline the description in the picture A, B, or C.
2. Underline the disadvantages of the means of transportation.
3. What is the only advantage mentioned in the description?

In Pakistan most people travel by bus from one town to another. In the less populated parts of the country many journeys take a day and there is a bus only once or twice a week. It is a dangerous means of transportation and the buses sometimes break down. The roads are often in bad condition and the journeys are very slow and uncomfortable. It is a good idea to take food and drink because there are not always restaurants or stores on the route. The buses are usually very crowded with whole families travelling together. Many people sit on the roof where it is very hot in the summer and cold in the winter. The only advantage of this means of transportation is the cost. It is very cheap.

4. Match the words with their meaning.

a. journey
b. means
c. uncomfortable

1. not feeling pleasant
2. way of doing something
3. The act of travelling from one place to another

Now answer these questions.

a. How do most people travel in Pakistan?
b. How long do many journeys take?
c. How often is there a bus?
d. How are the roads?

Assignment :

- Answer the questions about "Poor Bus".

a. Why is it a good idea to take food and drink when travelling by bus?
b. Where do many people sit when travelling?
c. What is the only advantage of this means of transportation?

- Write (True) or (False)

a. The bus in Pakistan is a safe means of transportation. (   )
b. Buses always break down. (   )
c. The journeys are very slow. (   )
d. The buses are usually crowded with whole families travelling together. (   )





Test yourself

1. Match the questions with the answers.

a. How do you go to work?	1. It costs one thousand dinars.
b. How long does it take?	2. It's about 3 kilometers.
c. How far is it?	3. Yes, it is.
d. How much does it cost?	4. It takes about 15 minutes.
e. Is it crowded?	5. I go by bus.

2. Use the words below to complete the expressions of giving directions

miss along on far turn past

Example: Go along this road.

a. .... right /left by the traffic light.
b. Go .... the bank.
c. It's .... your right/left.
d. It's not ....
e. You can't .... it.

3. Choose the correct verbs to make phrases, and then write the phrases

have/ take / the bus → Take the bus

a. drive/ride/ a car
b. drive/ride a bicycle
c. take/ride a taxi
d. ride /drive / a motorcycle

Match the opposites in list A and B

A	B
a. fast	1. miss
b. get off	2. arrive
c. leave	3. get on
d. catch	4. slow
e. cheap	5. near
f. far	6. expensive

5.Match the questions with their answers.

a. How long does it take?	1) I go by car.
b. How do you go?	2) It takes about an hour
c. Do you go every day?	3) one thousand dinar
d. How much does it cost?	4) It's about ten kilometers?
e. How far is it?	5) No, I only go twice a week.

Assignment :

Circle the correct answer to complete each sentence.

a. Ali .... his bicycle to work. (ride, rides, to ride)
b. They .... to school – (not walk, doesn't walk, don't walk)
c. He .... the subway to work. (take, takes, don't take)
d. Ahmed .... a lorry. (drive, don't drive, drives).

Mini Dictionary

garage (n.)	مرآب
journey (n.)	رحلة
map (n.)	خارطة
means (n.)	وسيلة / واسطة
near (adj.)	قريب
on foot (adv.)	على الاقدام
on the left (adv.)	على الجهة اليسرى
on the right (adv.)	على الجهة اليمنى
opposites (n.)	متضادات
park (n.)	موقف سيارات
pedestrians (n.)	المشاة
pollution (n.)	تلوث
restaurant (n.)	مطعم
ride (v.)	يمتطي ، يركب دراجة ، حصان
slow (adj.)	بطئ
station (n.)	محطة
subway (n.)	نفق
train (n.)	قطار
transports (n.)	وسائط نقل

airplane (n.)	طائرة
airport (n.)	مطار
balloon (n.)	منطاد
bank (n.)	مصرف
bicycle (n.)	دراجة هوائية
bus stop (n.)	موقف خاص للحافلات
by car (adv.)	باستخدام السيارة
café (n.)	مقهى
cheap (adj.)	رخيص
crowded (adj.)	مزدحم
cyclist (n.)	راكب الدراجة الهوائية
diagram (n.)	رسم توضيحي
drive (v.)	يسوق
expensive (adj.)	غالي الثمن
far (adj.)	بعيد
fast (adj.)	سريع
ferry (n.)	عَبّارة
fly (v.)	يطير
yacht (n.)	مركب شراعي

Unit Five

Short Story

Lesson 1	Short Story Part (1)
Lesson 2	Short Story Part (2)
Lesson 3	Short Story Part (3)
Lesson 4	Short Story Part (4)
Lesson 5	Test yourself

Lesson 1
Unit Five



Short Story Part (1)

1. Listen and repeat the key words, and then check their meaning.



2. Read the paragraph then answer the questions on the next page.



It was early in the morning when Hussein went to water his field. During work, he felt tired , so he sat under a tree to have a rest . He was overcome by drowsiness, so he slept.

3. Answer the questions by writing Yes or No.

a. Was it early in the morning when Hussein went to his field?
b. Did he sit under a tree?

4. Write True or False.

a. Hussein went to his field to sleep.
b. He was overcome by drowsiness.

5. Fill in the blanks, choose one word from the brackets.

a. Hussein went to the field in the ....
(morning, afternoon, evening)
b. He went to .... the field.
(grow, water, sell)
c. He sat .... a tree.
(near, far, under)

6. Answer these questions.

a. When did Hussein go to his field?
b. Why did he go to his field?
c. How did he feel during work?

Assignment : Answer these questions.

- Where did Hussien sit?
- Why did hussien sleep?

Lesson 2

Unit Five



Short Story Part (2)

1. Listen and repeat the key words, and then check their meaning.

in addition	neighbouring	flooded	blame	admit	mistake

2. Guess answers to these questions.

a. Did Hussein sleep for a long time?

b. Did Ibn Mas'ud go to thank Hussein?

c. Were Ibn Mas'ud and Hussein neighbours?

3. Read the short story below and then check your answers in 2.

Hussein slept till his field was flooded with water. In addition, the neighbouring field owned by someone called Ibn Mas'ud was flooded with water too. When Ibn Mas'ud found his field flooded with water, he went to Hussein to blame him for doing so. Hussein did not admit his mistake . So he did not ask Ibn Mas'ud to excuse him. Ibn Mas'ud was angry when he returned from Hussein's house.

4. Write True or False.

a. Hussein admitted his mistake.

b. Ibn Mas'ud was very angry.

5. Fill in the blanks, choose between brackets.

a. Ibn Mas'ud .... the neighbouring field.
(owned, bought, rented)

b. Hussein didn't ask Ibn Mas'ud to .... him.
(thank, blame, excuse)

c. Ibn Mas'ud was very .... when he returned home.
(happy, angry, sad)

6. Answer these questions.

a. What was Hussein's field flooded with?

b. Who was the owner of the neighbouring field?

Assignment : Answer these questions

- Why did Ibn Mas'ud go to Husein?
- How was Ibn Mas'ud when he returned from Hussein's house?





Short Story Part (3)

1. Listen and repeat the key words, and then check their meaning.

state admit faults apologize lodged paradise envied shades bliss

2. Guess answers to the following questions

a. Did Ibraheem know the story from Hussein?

b. Did satan feel happy when Allah lodged Adam in Paradise?

3. Read the short story below and check your answers in 2.

Ibn Mas'ud saw Ibraheem in the village . He told him the story. Ibraheem went to Hussein and told him that the Glorious Quran had taught us to admit our faults and apologize for such faults. Hussein asked him, "How is that? " Ibraheem said, "When Allah lodged Adam in paradise with green trees and shades, satan envied him for such bliss."

4. Write True or False.

a. The Glorious Quran teaches us to admit our faults. (   )

b. Allah blessed Adam. (   )

c. satan envied Adam for his bliss. (   )

5. Answer these questions.

a. Whom did Ibnraheem know the story from?

b. What did Ibraheem tell Hussein?

c. Where did Allah lodge Adam?

d. Who envied Adam for the bliss?

Assignment :

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

a. The Glorious Quran teaches us to _____________our faults.
(hide, admit, say)

b. We must ___________for our faults.
(excuse, be happy, cry)

c. Allah ____________Adam in paradise first.
(imprisoned, put, killed)

Lesson 4

Unit Five



Short Story Part (4)

1. Listen and repeat the key words, and then check their meaning.

whispered	guide	immortal	bliss
replied	sincere	deceived	

2. Guess answers to these questions.

a. Did satan whisper to Adam to guide him to the tree?
b. Was satan really sincere to Adam?
c. Did Allah send Adam to earth?
d. Did Allah accept Adam's apology?

3. Read the text below and check your answers in 2.

Thus, satan whispered to Adam, saying, "Oh Adam! Shall I guide you to the tree of which if you eat, you will live in an immortal bliss? " Adam replied, "Where is it?" satan guided him to the tree of immortality. When Adam (peace be upon him) saw the tree, he told satan that Allah ordered him not to eat from that tree and then satan swore to Adam that he was his sincere adviser. Adam was deceived by such talk and ate from that tree. As a result, Allah got Adam out of paradise and sent him down to earth. Adam realized that he had committed a sin, so he apologized to Allah and asked Allah to forgive him. Allah accepted his apology and forgave him. When Hussein heard the story, he hurried to his neighbour, Ibn Mas'ud, and apologized to him.

4. Write True or False.

a. Allah got Adam out of paradise. (   )

b. Adam didn't realize that he had committed a mistake. (   )

5. Choose the correct choice

a. satan ____________Adam to the tree.
(Led, misled, carried)

b. Adam asked Allah to ____________him.
(punish, leave, forgive)

Assignment : Answer these questions

a. What did satan whisper to Adam?

b. Where did satan guide Adam?

c. What did satan swear?

d. What did Hussein do when he heard the story?

e. What do you learn from Adam's story (Peace be upon him)?





Test yourself

1. Answer the following questions.

a. What did Hussein do when it was early in the morning?
b. Why did Hussein sleep?
c. Did Hussein admit his mistake?
d. Who whispered to Adam?
e. Did Adam realize that he had committed a sin?

2. Write True or False.

a. It was early in evening when Hussein went to his field to water it.(   )
b. Ibn Mas'ud slept till his field was flooded with water. (   )
c. Hussein did not ask Ibn Mas'ud to excuse him. (   )
d. The Glorious Quran teaches us to admit our faults and apologize for them. (   )
e. Allah accepted Adam's apology and forgave him. (   )

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

(immortality , paradise , lodged , angry , drowsiness , Paradise)

a. Allah ____________ Adam in paradise with green trees and shades.
b. Ibn Mas'ud was ____________ when he returned from Hussein's house.
c. satan guided Adam to the tree of_____________________.
d. Hussein was overcome by_________________, so he slept.
e. Allah got Adam out of ....and sent him down to earth.

Assignment :

- Write no more than 50 words about Adam's story. (peace be upon him)
- What does this Islamic story teach us? Write three lines only.

Mini Dictionary

accepted (v.)	قَبِل
adviser (n.)	مستشار، ناصح
ate (v.)	تناول
admitted (v.)	اعترف
angry (adj.)	غضبان
apologize (v.)	يعتذر
blame (v.)	يلوم
beautify (v.)	يجمل
bless (v.)	يبارك
bliss (n.)	نعمة
cry (v.)	يصرخ
committed (v.)	ارتكب

drowsiness (n.)	خمول / نعاس
envied (v.)	حسد
immortal (n.)	خالد
kill (v.)	يقتل
leave (v.)	يغادر
lodged (v.)	أسكن
mistake (n.)	خطأ
neighbouring (n.)	المجاور
ordered (v.)	أمر
overcome (v.)	يتغلب على
own (v.)	يملك
deceived (v.)	خدع

Unit Six

Revision

Lesson 1 Appearance and Character

Lesson 2 The Islamic Flag

Lesson 3 Sport

Lesson 4 Transportation

Lesson 5 Revision of Short Stories





Appearance and Character

1. Look at the chart below. put the adjectives in the box on the right column.

polite kind helpful friendly rude shy selfish lazy mean clever caring active quiet impolite intelligent generous

Positive adjectives	Negative adjectives
polite ...	rude

Rule

-To ask about appearance we usually say,
"What does he / she look like?"
-To ask about character we usually say,
"What is he / she like...?"

2. Read the examples carefully.

- My brother is gentle and friendly, but sometimes he can be selfish.
- My sister is active and clever, but sometimes she can be bossy and forgetful.

Now make similar sentencess, describe people you know.

3. Work in pairs. Choose somebody you know well and describe him or her.

Example : Say who it is.

A: He has got black hair and brown eyes. He has got a black bag.
B: Is he Umar?
A: Yes, he is.

4.Practise the dialogue in pairs.

A: How old is your brother?
B: He is fourteen.
A: What does he look like?
B: He's tall and slim. He has got short dark hair, big brown eyes, and a round face.
A: What is he like?
B: He is kind, helpful and generous, but sometimes he can be nervous and rude.

Assignment :

Write a paragraph describing your friend'' Ali'', make use of the table below. Follow the examples in 4.

Start like this:

Ali is 12 years old. he lives in...

Ali

age	12
lives in	Fallujah
hair	long brown
eyes	big blue
height	Tall
build	Slim
Likes / loves	reading Islamic books
can	swim very well and go horse riding.

Lesson 2

Unit SIX



The Islamic Flag

1. Answers these questions.

a. How many colours are there in the flag of our Islamic State?

b. What is the flag called?

c. How many words are there in the flag?

d. Why was the flacon chosen in the flag?

2. What we call the following:

Al-hajj	fasting	Zakat	Ashahada	praying

a- Giving portion of one's wealth to the poor is called ....
b- Preforming worship five times a day is called ....
c- Saying that ''there is no true god but Allah'' is called ....
d- Visitng Makkah if it is possible to make at least once in life is called ....
e- Eating and drinking nothing from dawn to sunset is called ....

3. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

start	have	go	study	live	fly	play	speak

a. He _______________four languages.
b. Fatima ____________in a flat in the capital.
c. He is a pilot. He ___________ all over the world.
d. Ahmed _____________two children.
e. In winter, Ali ____________at home, in summer he ____________outside.
f. Her son _____________two languages at university.
g. Othman ______________work at six o'clock every day.

4. Complete the paragraph below, Use the words in the box.

Muzdalifa	Makkah	Arafa	Mina x3	Kabbah	Tawaf x2

On the eighth of Thi-alhijja, all hajjs must move to .... to stay there. The next day, they go to .... to stay for the whole day till the sunset. Then, they go to .... and stay up there till the sunrise, they go back to .... to stone the satan. Then they go to Kabbah to do the .... Next, they go back to .... to stay there for two or three days. Finally, they go back to .... to do the final ....

Assignment :

Write no more than 50 words about the Islamic flag.

Start like this:

Our Islamic flag has two colours. it is...





Sport

1. Listen and practice.

Zayd: You look fit, Omar. Do you exercise a lot?
Umar: Well, I almost always get up early, and I do judo for an hour every morning.
Zayd: Really?
Umar: Yes. And then I often go swimming.
Zayd: Wow! How often do you do your exercise?
Umar: About five times a week. What about you?
Zayd: Oh, I hardly ever exercise. I just watch sport games.

2. Put the adverbs of frequency on the right position in the sentences below.

always	sometimes	usually	never	often

a- I go to bed early and get up early to pray alfajr on time. (always)
b- We do exercies at school. (often)
c- She eats sweets when she goes to bed. (never)
d- He gets high marks in exams, because he studys hard. (usually)
e- They travel by car, but they travel by train. (never) (always)

3. Put the adverbs between brackets in the correct place, follow the examples below.

A: Do you play sports? (ever)

Do you ever play sports?

B: Certainly. I play football. (twice a week)

Certainly, I play football twice a week.

a- Most people eat at home. (three times a day)

b- The doctor told me to take the medicine. (once a day)

c- Have you visited Makkah? (ever)

d- That ship visits our port. (twice a month)

4. Match the questions to their answers.

a. Can he swim?	1. Yes, I can but not very well.
b. Can you do gymnastic?	2. Yes, please.
c. Can they come this evening?	3. Yes, she can.
d. Can she meet us at the airport?	4. No, he can't.
e. Can I help you?	5. No, they can't.

Assignment :

- **Rewrite the sentences below using the suitable adverbs of frequency.**

a. I do judo at school.

b. He goes walking in the park.

c. We play football in the playground.

d. He is happy in the swimming pool.

e. She was successful in the jogging.

- **What can you do?**
- **What can't you do?**
- **Write three sentences for each question.**

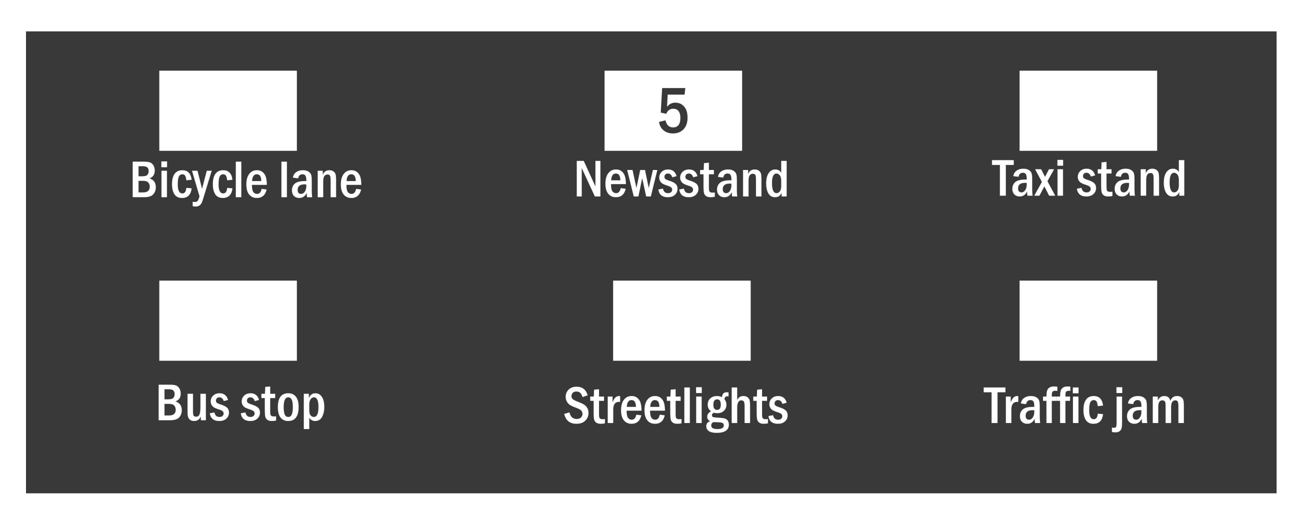
Lesson 4

Unit SIX


الأهـــداف
١. أن يراجع الطالب مفردات وسائط النقل
٢. أن يراجع الطالب ومفردات علامات المرور

Transportation

1. Choose the compound noun for each picture.
   Write the number in the small box.

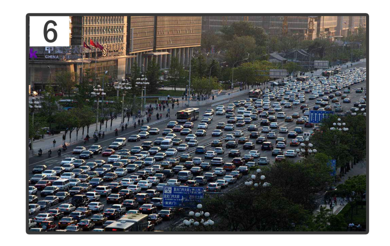


Bicycle lane	5 Newsstand	Taxi stand
Bus stop	Streetlights	Traffic jam

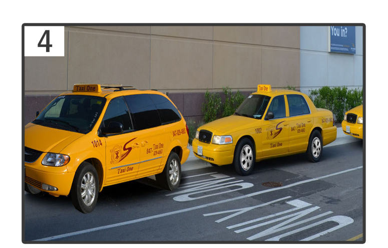












2. Match the questions with their answers to make a dialogue:

a. Is there a bus stop near here?	1. Every 20 minutes
b. Which bus stops there?	2. Yes, there is.
c. How often does it run?	3. Half an hour.
d. Do you often get the bus?	4. Number 15
e. How long does it take to the town Centre?	5. Yes, I do.

Now work in pairs and say the dialogue.

3. Match these traffic signs with the pictures.

a.pedestrian crossing



b. stop



c.school crossing



d. road work



f.no parking



g.right turn only



h.speed limit



i.No left turn



4. Ask and answer these questions :

a. How many traffic signs are there on your street?
b. What's the speed limit on your street?
c. What do traffic signs mean?

Example :
-Number one means .

-Watch out! The sign says . 

Assignment :

Look at the traffic signs, write what each sign says.

SPEED LIMIT 65 ....

No parking ....

....

....

....

....





Revision of Short Stories

1. Answer the following question?

a. What did Hussein do when it was early in the morning?
b. Why did Hussein sleep?
c. Did Hussein admit his mistake?
d. Who whispered to Adam (peace be upon him)?
e. Did Adam (peace be upon him) realize that he had committed a sin?

2. Write True or False.

a. It was early in the evening when Hussein went to his field to water it. (   )
b. Ibn-Mas'ud slept till his field was flooded with water. (   )
c. Hussein did not ask Ibn-Mas'ud to excuse him. (   )
d. The Glorious Quran teaches us to admit our faults and apologize for them. (   )
e. Allah accepted Adam's apology and forgave him. (   )

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

(immortality , paradise , Adam , angry , drowsiness)

a. Allah lodged .... in paradise with green trees and shades.
b. Ibn-Mas'ud was .... when he returned from Hussein's house.
c. satan guided Adam to the tree of.................... .
d. Ibrahim was overcome by..................., so he slept.
e. Allah got Adam out of the .... and sent him down to earth.

4. What is the moral of Adam's story? Write four lines only, no more than 60 words.

Mini Dictionary

active (v.)	نشيط
apology (v.)	اعتذار
appearance (adv.)	المظهر الخارجي
arrogant (v.)	فض،متعجرف
bossy (adj.)	متنمر، قيادي
cooperative (adj.)	متعاون
description (n.)	وصف
drowsiness (n.)	نعاس
generous (n.)	كريم
helpful (adj.)	مساعد، متعاون
immortality (n.)	الخلود
impolite (adj.)	غير مهذب
intelligent (adj.)	ذكي
kind (adj.)	لطيف،عطوف
loyal (adj.)	وفي ، مخلص
paradise(n.)	الجنة
pedestrians (n.)	المشاة
polite (n.)	مهذب
pollution (n.)	تلوث
Portuguese (adj.)	برتغالي
quiet (adj.)	هادئ
self-centered (adj.)	منطوي على نفسه
selfish (adj.)	أناني
sin (n.)	خطيئة، سيئة
slim (adj.)	نحيف
streetlights (n.)	إنارة الشوارع
stubborn (adj.)	عنيد
submerged (v.)	مغطى بالكامل
translator (n.)	مترجم
whispered (v.)	همس بأذنيه


تم بحمد الله